



31.0
PARKS AND
RECREATION
ELEMENT

**Prepared For The City of Folsom
Community Development Department**

**By
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October 31, 1988



PARKS AND RECREATION

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
31.1 INTRODUCTION	2
31.1.1 State Policy and Authorization	2
31.1.2 Related State and Federal Regulations	2
31.1.3 Relationship to the General Plan	2
31.1.4 Relationship to Adjacent Jurisdictions	2
31.2 SETTING/ASSUMPTIONS/ISSUES	2
31.2.1 Setting	2
31.2.2 Assumptions	3
31.2.2 Issues	
31.3 PARKS AND RECREATION ELEMENT GOALS AND POLICIES	5
31.4 RELATED GOALS AND POLICIES	10
31.5 IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAM	11
Parks and Recreation Master Plan	11
Pedestrian and Bicycle Master Plan	12
Title 4 - Parks and Recreation	12
Incentive Programs	13
Trails, Recreation and Safety Guide	13

PARK & RECREATION

31.1 INTRODUCTION

Recreation is the self-rewarding voluntary use of leisure time for refreshment, diversion or renewal of the individual.

31

The Parks and Recreation Element identifies Folsom's diverse recreational facilities and activities and establishes policy for acquisition, development, administration and utilization of Folsom's parks and recreation resources. All park and recreation facilities shall be located, constructed, operated and maintained in accordance with the goals, policies and standards contained herein.

31.1.1 STATE POLICY AND AUTHORIZATION

- Government Code Section 65300

The Park and Recreation Element is an optional element of the Folsom General Plan and has been prepared in accordance with Government Code Section 65300 et. al. Local governments are allowed to adopt "any other elements or address any other subjects which...relate to the physical development of the county or city" (Government Code Section 65303). Optional elements have the same force and effect as mandatory ones, including required consistency of proposed zoning, subdivisions, public works and specific plans. The Land Use Element, the Open Space and Conservation Element, and Circulation Element are required to address issues related to the development and operation of parks and recreation facilities.

31.1.2 RELATED STATE AND FEDERAL REGULATIONS

- Quimby Act (Government Code Section 66477)

The Quimby Act allows local agencies to establish ordinances requiring residential subdivision developers to provide land or in-lieu fees for park and recreation purposes, and specifying acceptable uses or restrictions on the expenditure of such funds. The Act requires that the City adopt a Recreation Element if it is to enact a parkland dedication/fee ordinance.

- California Environmental Quality Act

The adoption or amendment of the general plan and its elements constitutes a project under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the State EIR Guidelines. If any aspect of the proposed general plan document or amendment, individually or cumulatively, may significantly affect the environment, the City must prepare an Environmental Impact Report (EIR).

31.1.3 RELATIONSHIP TO THE GENERAL PLAN

The Parks and Recreation Element directly effects the Land Use Element, Open Space and Conservation Element, Circulation Element, Public Facilities Element and indirectly effects the Housing Element and Noise Element.

31.1.4 RELATIONSHIP TO ADJACENT JURISDICTIONS

The following agencies own and/or administer recreation facilities within and/or adjacent to the City of Folsom:

United States - Bureau of Reclamation
State of California - Division of Parks and Recreation
State of California - Division of Fish and Game
State of California - Department of Corrections
County of Sacramento - Parks and Recreation
County of El Dorado - Parks and Recreation
Folsom-Cordova School District
Los Rios Community College District

31.2 SETTING/ASSUMPTIONS/ISSUES

31.2.1 SETTING

Volume III, Chapter 82.0 of the General Plan and the Master Environmental Assessment (MEA) describe the setting of the Folsom area and the data base upon which the General Plan has been prepared. The following tables summarize the recreation facilities of the City of Folsom.

**TABLE 31-1
RECREATION FACILITIES**

Total Parks (City Owned):		Total ACREAGE (City Owned):	
Mini Parks		Mini Parks	
Developed -	1	Developed -	1
Undeveloped -	6	Undeveloped -	6
		Active -	1
		Passive -	6
		Total -	7
Neighborhood Parks		Neighborhood Parks	
Developed -	1	Developed -	5
Undeveloped -	2	Undeveloped -	31
		Active -	5
		Passive -	16
		Special Use -	15
		Total -	36
Community Parks		Community Parks	
Developed -	2	Developed -	60
Undeveloped -	3	Undeveloped -	141
		Active -	108
		Passive -	78
		Special Use -	15
		Total -	201
School/Parks		School/Parks	
Developed -	0	Developed -	0
Undeveloped -	12	Undeveloped -	117
		Active -	76
		Passive -	41
		Total -	117
Nature Areas/ Parkways 2		Nature Areas/ Parkways	

31.2.2 ASSUMPTIONS

OPEN SPACE AND BIKEWAYS

The open space for preservation of natural resources and the open space for trails are listed in this element for purposes of a complete description of recreation related facilities. Policies

affecting open space for preservation are contained in the Open Space and Conservation Element. Policies affecting bikeways and trails are contained in the Transportation and Circulation Element.

JOINT USE AGREEMENTS

The City of Folsom and the Folsom Cordova Unified School District have a Joint Use Facility Agreement which allows the City and the District to share facilities. These agreements are assumed to continue. Approximately sixty percent of all City recreation programs are held at school facilities. Due to scheduling constraints, school facilities are currently at maximum use levels. Joint use with other agencies is encouraged.

INCREASED DEMAND FOR RECREATION

Residents are more health conscious and recognize the benefits of recreational activities. Demands are increasing on recreation facilities and programs because of this awareness. This trend is assumed to continue through the planning period.

LATCH KEY KIDS

There has been an increase in families where both parents work. This has created a demand for youth recreation activities. The State is presently assisting with grants to cover the start-up cost of developing before and after school programs. It is assumed that the number of latch key kids will continue to increase in Folsom.

COMMUNITY SUPPORT

The City receives strong support from the community in developing and maintaining the parks and recreation system. This community support is anticipated to continue.

IMPACTED FACILITIES

The City of Folsom is growing rapidly with a corresponding increase in the demand for recreation services and facilities. The growth has surpassed the availability of present facilities and programs. This growth is assumed to continue.

HUMBUG CREEK/WILLOW CREEK PARKWAY

The State Department of Fish and Game (DFG) is assisting in the preservation of the Humbug Creek/Willow Creek Parkway as an ecological reserve. Standards and policies for this area have been developed, based upon past actions by the City Council and the DFG. It is assumed that Fish and Game will continue to lead the preservation effort.

CITY FOCUS

It is assumed that the City will focus its planning, development and maintenance operations on mini parks, neighborhood parks, school/parks, special use areas and community parks. Within the City boundaries the City will work with the state, Sacramento County and Los Rios Community College District in the development and operation of Regional Parks and open space/parkways.

ACTIVE RECREATION ACREAGE

Active recreation acreage is defined as land which can be developed into high use facilities. High use facilities include, but are not limited to such facilities as, soccer fields, hardball diamonds, softball fields, football fields, gymnasiums, tennis courts, and swimming pools.

PASSIVE RECREATION ACREAGE

Passive recreation acreage is defined as land designed for a low activity level. Passive recreation acreage includes, but is not limited to, picnic barbecues areas, shaded turf area, tot lots, shaded pavilion areas, walking trails, and nature trails.

CHANGE IN RECREATION NEEDS

It is assumed that as the community grows and diversifies the recreational and leisure needs of the community will change.

31.2.2 ISSUES

Issues identified during the 1988 preparation of the Parks and Recreation Element include but are not limited to:

RESPONDING TO CHANGING RECREATION PROGRAM NEEDS

As new residents settle in Folsom, the City is having to adjust the recreation programs and facilities to meet the communities needs. As an example, more youth now live in Folsom and there is a significant demand on youth activities.

MAINTENANCE AND DEVELOPMENT

The development of new facilities have been delayed because funds may not be available for their ongoing maintenance.

COST OF DEVELOPING PARKLANDS

While the City receives land or fees for parklands, significant parcels of parkland are not developed. Funds are limited for the construction of facilities and therefore dedicated parklands are not being utilized for their intended purpose. It may take years to develop these parklands.

KEEPING PACE WITH GROWTH

The City continues to lag in the development of parks and recreation facilities and staff in relation to its growth in population.

CHANGE IN PROGRAMING, POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

As the demands on the Parks and Recreation staff and facilities increase, the City has had to resort to more elaborate tracking and administrative procedures for organized use of facilities and programs. This increase in paperwork, in order to insure equity, is making it more time consuming and cumbersome for persons and groups to sign up to use facilities. Residents perceive that these procedures less friendly.

COST OF PROGRAMS AND MAINTENANCE

There are limited dollars within the City's general fund for recreation programs and maintenance of parks and recreation facilities. New sources of funding need to be obtained.

31.3 PARKS AND RECREATION ELEMENT GOALS AND POLICIES

A complete listing of Folsom's Goals and Policies listed is in Chapter 13. The Goals and Policies of the Parks and Recreation Element are presented below followed by related goals and policies of the Folsom General Plan.

The first goal of the General Plan establishes the tone and direction of all subsequent goals and policies. Goal 1 is restated here to set the tone of this Parks and Recreation Element.

GOAL 1

To retain and enhance Folsom's quality of life, separate identity and sense of community. Folsom's identity and quality of life are defined by:

1. The diverse natural setting, including the American River, its tributary streams, natural vegetation, topography, native wildlife, and other unique features of the landscape.
2. Developed parks and open space.
3. The historic district and other historic places throughout the community.
4. The State prison site, which provides a large, visual open area in the City.
5. The physical form of Folsom's neighborhoods.
6. Ease of movement.
7. Public access to pedestrian and bicycle trails.

POLICY 1.1

New development shall preserve and/or enhance to the maximum degree feasible, the existing natural vegetation, landscape features and open space, consistent with the Goals and Policies of this Plan.

POLICY 1.2

Existing viewsheds and opportunities for viewsheds shall be incorporated into the design of new developments.

POLICY 1.3

Each residential neighborhood shall be planned with at least one park/ recreational/

school area within one half mile of each residential unit.

POLICY 1.4

Each new residential development shall provide pedestrian and bicycle access to parks or schools located within or near the development. 1-5 Each new residential development shall be designed with a system of local streets, collector streets, and access to an arterial road that protects the residents from through-traffic. Street improvements that would enhance circulation in existing developments shall also be identified.

POLICY 1.6

Folsom's historic district shall be enhanced and maintained through the improvement of public facilities.

POLICY 1.7

Historic buildings or locations shall be preserved or incorporated into the design of new developments whenever possible.

POLICY 1.8

The City shall prepare an inventory of historically and culturally significant buildings and sites. At the conclusion of the inventory, if it is determined that there are buildings or sites of local, state or national significance, the City or other concerned parties (such as the State or the Historical Society) shall be given the first right of refusal for the purchase of the site and/or building in the event that development of the site will result in the demolition or significant alteration of the structure.

POLICIES 1.9

The riparian habitats of the American River, its tributaries, other watercourses, ponds and reservoirs in Folsom, shall be preserved in their natural state and/or in conformance with a Department of Fish and Game approved development and management plan.

POLICY 1.10

When development incentives are required for the preservation of identified resources a...

open spaces, the City and public shall cumulatively receive the greater short-term and long-term benefits of such incentives.

The goals and policies of the Parks and Recreation Element are:

GOAL 35

To achieve and maintain quality parks which provide optimum satisfaction to the leisure and recreation needs of the citizens.

POLICY 35.1

The City shall construct parks with originality and innovation in design that provide challenge and self-renewal to the user and viewer.

POLICY 35.2

The City shall develop a listing of equipment standards and design guidelines for parks and recreation facilities.

POLICY 35.3

The City shall maintain its parks and recreation facilities in accordance with City adopted maintenance standards.

POLICY 35.4

The City shall encourage, where appropriate, the inclusion of bikeways, walkways, and equestrian trails in parks, parkways, and open space acreage.

POLICY 35.5

Where feasible, park sites throughout the City shall be integrated with the Bikeways Master Plan and bicycle trails outside the City such as the American River Bike Path.

POLICY 35.6

The City shall encourage the development of parks with night-use capability.

POLICY 35.7

The City shall encourage construction of shelters, such as pavilions, arbors, lattice cano-

pies, etc. to form shade and shelter for year round use. In conjunction with the shelters, the planting of trees shall be encouraged to increase the shade areas and aesthetics of the parks.

POLICY 35.8

Park sites shall be accepted by the City if judged to be useful for passive and/or active uses. Land constrained by drainage, slopes, and structures which limit the full recreational use of the site shall not be accepted as parkland acreage. Such lands may be accepted as open space or parkway acreage. Credit or partial credit for constrained lands may be allowed if they are found to be useable or can be made useable in compliance with the standards for parkland dedication included in the Parks and Recreation Master Plan and Parkland Dedication Ordinance.

POLICY 35.9

Easements and designated openspace/natural areas shall not be credited as parkland acreage. These areas may be used for parkland but shall not be credited for Parkland pursuant to the parkland dedication ordinance.

These easements, natural areas and designated openspaces are an existing resource within Folsom as identified in the General Plan and that to credit these lands for Parkland would reduce the full potential of open space that the City requires in order to achieve and maintain the desired quality of life.

POLICY 35.10

The City shall actively encourage the protection and preservation of natural habitats identified in the Open space and Conservation Element.

POLICY 35.11

The City shall strive to acquire and develop parklands within existing neighborhoods which comply with the standards of this Element and the General Plan.

POLICY 35.12

The following standards are the minimum acceptable standards for parks, open space and recreation facilities in the City of Folsom:

MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR PARKS AND RECREATION FACILITIES

• Parkland Acreage Standard

Five acres per thousand population (5 acres/1,000 persons).

• PARKLAND

Generalized areas are designated on the Land Use Map of the General Plan for park acreage credit. Those lands which are consistent with the goals and policies of this element and the general plan shall be credited as parkland. Utility easements, floodplains and parkway acreages, those lands already committed to a use shall not be credited as parkland.

• PARK CATEGORIES

In order to provide a balance, parks have been categorized in terms of their function and sizes. The acreages listed are approximate desirable sizes. The categories are:

- **Mini Parks** (1 to 2 acres) - Specialized facilities that usually serve a concentrated or limited population or specific group such as tots or senior citizens. Mini parks may feature children's play areas, quiet game areas, landscaping and some sport activities such as multi-purpose courts if space allows. Ideal in close proximity to apartment complexes, townhouses, or elderly housing. May be used to enhance beauty of the city.
- **Neighborhood Parks** (10 to 20 acres) - A recreation area which provides for indoor and outdoor programs and activities. Neighborhood recreation parks should serve one neighborhood, and be centralized within that neighborhood, a park which can be
- **Special Use Areas** (undetermined) - Within the City there are special use areas which do not fit easily in the other categories.
- **Community Parks** (20 to 60 acres) - A recreation area which provides recreational opportunities for several neighborhoods. Community parks should avoid duplication of facilities already provided in neighborhood rec-

reation parks, and where suitable, be located adjacent to a secondary school. should include such facilities as an aquatic center, provision for evening recreation, indoor facilities, amphitheater, specialized athletic fields, tennis, handball, basketball courts, large and small picnic areas, and barbecue facilities, convenient parking, tot play apparatus and restrooms.

- **Regional Parks** (200 + acres) - A recreation area which provides some remoteness from the urban setting or has features of regional significance including opportunities not possible in other parks within the city park system. This type of park serves a population within a large region - usually those within an hour's travel time. A regional park may be the joint effort of more than one government agency. It should be developed to preserve existing natural areas, areas of great scenic beauty, or areas of historical interest. A regional park could include such facilities as arboreturns, camping areas, boating and fishing facilities, bicycling, equestrian and hiking trails, and other special use facilities.
- **Open space/Natural Areas/Parkways** (undetermined) - Natural habitat areas, stream courses, utility easements or other corridors designated in the Open space and Conservation Element and/or Circulation Element for purpose of preservation of natural features or circulation. Open space is clearly distinguished from park acreage and shall not be calculated or credited as parkland acreage. Parkways shall be preserved in their natural state with a network of trails for walking, cycling and horseback riding. Parkways are classified as open space for the preservation of natural resources and shall not be credited as parkland acreage.

SPACE STANDARDS

Park sites and related standards are based on Table 31-2. User distribution, user preference, accessibility, availability, and economic factors are to be individually considered.

**TABLE 31-2
PARK ACREAGE STANDARDS**

PARK CATEGORY	SERVICE AREA	DESIRABLE SIZE	ACRES/1000 POPULATION	POPULATION
Mini Park	Less than 1/4 mile radius	1-2 acres	.5 to 1 acre	1,000-2,000
Neighborhood Park	1/4-1/2 mile radius	15 acres	2.5 to 3.5	2,000-5,000
Community Park	Several Neighborhoods 1-2 miles	45 acres	2.5 to 3.5	12,000-25,000
Special Use Recreation Area/ Natural Area/ Wildlife Area/ Parkway	Not applicable standard	Variable depending on desired size	Variable	Within community 25,000 - 50,000
Regional	Several communities within one hour driving time radius	200 + acre	5 to 10	Contiguous to or encompassing natural resources

GOAL 36

To acquire and improve land and facilities for recreational use in pace with local needs.

POLICY 36.1

The City shall acquire and develop sufficient lands to meet the recreational needs of the citizens.

POLICY 36.2

The City shall encourage the creation of a series of parks that serve as focal points for surrounding neighborhoods.

POLICY 36.3

The City shall encourage the development of parkways and greenbelts as an integral link between the city-wide park system.

POLICY 36.4

The City shall monitor the condition of all facilities in order to repair and replace equipment as needed, and insure that state safety standards and guidelines are being met.

POLICY 36.5

The City shall develop programs to identify and attain alternative sources of funding for the acquisition and development of parklands and financing of recreation programs.

POLICY 36.6

The City shall improve undeveloped and developed parkland as financially feasible.

POLICY 36.7

The City shall develop and maintain a capital improvement program for long term and short term recreation projects.

GOAL37

To achieve and maintain quality recreation activities which provide optimum satisfaction to the leisure and recreation needs of the citizens.

POLICY 37.1

The City shall encourage the provision of programs and activities designed to meet the recreational needs of the residents of Folsom.

POLICY 37.2

The City shall continue to develop facilities and programs for indoor and outdoor activities directed toward the needs of the neighborhoods served.

POLICY 37.3

The City shall encourage the incorporation into parks and recreation planning the needs of all age groups, handicapped, and special interest groups.

POLICY 37.4

The City shall encourage the expansion of services to senior citizens and latch key kids.

POLICY 37.5

The City shall encourage and/or co-sponsor various ethnic programs and activities of local interest.

POLICY 37.6

The City shall encourage that residents of Folsom be given first priority in participation of recreation sponsored programs, activities, and leagues.

POLICY 37.7

The City shall encourage or co-sponsor programs that involve the entire family, e.g. Family Fun Faire, Sports & Field Day, community picnics, and Kite Day.

GOAL 38

To involve and inform the residents, merchants, and visitors of the need for public participation in planning, development, and proper maintenance of recreation facilities.

POLICY 38.1

The City shall strive to implement registration procedures which require minimal paperwork for individuals and groups.

POLICY 38.2

The City shall encourage citizen participation in park and recreation planning through the Park and Recreation Commission.

POLICY 38.3

The City shall encourage neighborhood beautification projects, anti-pollution drives, recycling and other conservation activities that enhance the environment.

POLICY 38.4

The City shall develop a handbook of facility use and maintenance for groups and individuals using City facilities.

POLICY 38.5

The City shall continue to publish and advertise recreation programs, leagues and special events at a minimum of three times per year.

GOAL 39

To effectively use the resources of the City of Folsom and other governmental entities (such as school districts, county, state, and federal agencies) to accomplish coordinated, effective planning of recreation and leisure activities.

POLICY 39-1

The City shall encourage those agencies actively providing recreational programs and activities to continue those programs and activities.

POLICY 39.2

The City shall encourage the use of college interns in all areas of parks and recreation.

POLICY 39.3

The City shall encourage the use of community residents to instruct special interest programs; e.g. fishing, fly-tying, gun safety, dance, etc. The City may serve as coordinator for such programs by providing facilities, public relations, instructors, and by paying instructor fees.

POLICY 39.4

The City shall encourage the aid of State or County park rangers, i.e. Folsom Lake State Recreation Area, to provide leadership in programs that inform the community on topics such as conservation and fire-safety.

POLICY 39.5

The City shall continue the execution of a joint use, and development arrangement with the Folsom Cordova Unified School District and encouraging an agreement with the Los Rios Community College District.

POLICY 39.6

The City shall work cooperatively with the County Department of Parks and Recreation, State Department of Parks and Recreation, State Department of Corrections and State Department of Fish and Game in coordinating facility development and program offerings.

31.4 RELATED GOALS AND POLICIES

RELATED GENERAL GOALS AND POLICIES

GOAL 1:
POLICY 1.1
POLICY 1.2
POLICY 1.
POLICY 1.4
POLICY 1.9
POLICY 1.10

GOAL 2:
POLICY 2.1
POLICY 2.2

RELATED GENERAL GOALS AND POLICIES CONT.

POLICY 2.3
POLICY 2.4

GOAL 3
POLICY 3.1
POLICY 3.2
POLICY 3.3

GOAL 4
POLICY 4.4

GOAL 5
POLICY 5.1
POLICY 5.2
POLICY 5.3

RELATED LAND USE GOALS AND POLICIES

GOAL 7
POLICY 7.1
POLICY 7.3
POLICY 7.4

GOAL 8
POLICY 8.1
POLICY 8.3
POLICY 8.4
POLICY 8.5
POLICY 8.6
POLICY 8.7

GOAL 9
POLICY 9.1
POLICY 9.2
POLICY 9.3

GOAL 16
POLICY 16.3
POLICY 16.8

RELATED TRANSPORTATION AND CIRCULATION GOALS AND POLICIES

GOAL 17
POLICY 17.1
POLICY 17.10
POLICY 17.11
POLICY 17.12
POLICY 17.13
POLICY 17.14

RELATED HOUSING GOALS AND POLICIES

GOAL 20
POLICY 20.1

RELATED OPEN SPACE AND CONSERVATION GOALS AND POLICIES

GOAL 23
POLICY 23.1
POLICY 23.2
POLICY 23.3

GOAL 24
POLICY 24.1
POLICY 24.2
POLICY 24.3
POLICY 24.4

GOAL 25
POLICY 25.2
POLICY 25.3
POLICY 25.5
POLICY 25.6
POLICY 25.7

GOAL 27
POLICY 27.1
POLICY 27.2
POLICY 27.4

GOAL 28
POLICY 28.1
POLICY 28.2
POLICY 28.4

RELATED SAFETY GOALS AND POLICIES

GOAL 29
POLICY 29.3
POLICY 29.6

RELATED NOISE GOALS AND POLICIES

GOAL 30
POLICY 30.2
POLICY 30.3
POLICY 30.4
POLICY 30.5
POLICY 30.6
POLICY 30.9

RELATED AIR QUALITY GOALS AND POLICIES

GOAL 31
POLICY 31.9

GOAL 32
POLICY 32.1

GOAL 33
POLICY 33.2

RELATED PUBLIC FACILITIES GOALS AND POLICIES

GOAL 40
POLICY 40.1
POLICY 40.2
POLICY 40.3

31.5 IMPLEMENTATION

PARKS AND RECREATION MASTER PLAN

A Master Plan for Parks and Recreation shall be prepared which contains specific requirements and criteria for development, access, use and maintenance of parks, open space and natural areas within the City including:

1. provision for improving public access to recreation areas and open space with guidelines and standards for the design of access ways making provision for access by all segments of the community including the mobility impaired;
2. guidelines and standards for the improvement of parks and open space areas which define the appropriate level of maintenance, access, and improvements in sensitive habitat and open space areas;
3. guidelines for incorporating educational activities and interpretive centers into the open space and sensitive habitat areas;
4. a plan for consolidation of identified open space, natural habitat areas and parklands;
5. landscape requirements for parks and open space including design standards for improvements (trails, fences) in open space areas;
6. develop management plans for identified sensitive/special habitat areas in order to preserve special habitats.

**IMPLEMENTS: GOAL 27 - POLICIES 27.1;
AND 27.2 GOAL 25: - POLICY 25.5; 25.6; AND
25.7**

• Resource Groups/Agencies/Organizations

Sacramento County Department of
Parks and Recreation
State of California Department of
Parks and Recreation
California State University, Sacramento
University of California, Davis
Local Community Colleges
Department of Fish and Game

• Responsible Agency

Park and Recreation Commission

- Implementing Agency

Public Works Department

- Target Dates

Start: May 1988

Complete: March 1989

ESTIMATED COSTS PER YEAR

Person Hours/ Dollars	Printing	Direc	Total	Funding
100/\$9,000	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$15,000	Developer Fees User Fees General Fund

PEDESTRIAN AND BICYCLE MASTER PLAN

The City shall update its bicycle master plan and include a pedestrian and equestrian components, showing the location and type of routes/links to schools and parks, and other recreational destinations. The City's Development Standards will include design standards for pedestrian and bicycle paths, lanes, and routes. Road improvements or extensions shall be designed to include bicycle and pedestrian paths, lanes, or routes where these are indicated in the master plan. Bicycle paths, lanes, and routes will be clearly marked. The County of Sacramento will continue to be responsible for maintenance of the American River bicycle, pedestrian, and equestrian trails.

IMPLEMENTS: GOAL 17 - POLICY 17.10

- Funding:

General Fund
State Grants
Volunteer Groups

- Resource Groups

Bicycle clubs
Equestrian clubs
Civic organizations interested in
pedestrian, bicycling, and
equestrian issues

- Responsible Agency

Park and Recreation Commission
Community Development Department

- Implementing Agency

Public Works Department

- Target Dates Start: July 1988
Complete: March 1989

ESTIMATED COSTS PER YEAR

Person Hours/ Dollars	Printing	Direct	Total	Funding
200/\$9,000	\$500	\$500	\$10,000	General Fund, Developer Fees

TITLE 4 - PARKS AND RECREATION

PARKS AND RECREATION ORDINANCE

Update the Parks Ordinance with respect to the Goals and Policies of the Parks and Recreation Element and amend as necessary.

IMPLEMENTS: GOAL 27

- Folsom Municipal Code: Title 4

- Resource Groups/Agencies/Organizations

State Department of Parks and
Recreation

- Responsible Agency

Park and Recreation Commission

- Implementing Agency

Public Works Department

- Target Dates Start: October 1988
Complete: March 1989

ESTIMATED COSTS PER YEAR

Person Hours/ Printin Dollars	Direct	Total	Funding
40/\$1,800	\$250	\$300	\$2,350
			User Fees, General Fund

INCENTIVE PROGRAMS

Include incentives to property owners in the zoning Code to facilitate consolidation of identified habitat areas, open space and park lands.

IMPLEMENTS: GOAL 27 - POLICY 27.4
GOAL 8 - POLICY 8.7

- Folsom Municipal Code: Title 17
- Cross Referenced to: Title 16
- Resource Groups/Agencies/Organizations

Nature Conservancy
State Office of Planning and Research

- Responsible Agencies

Community Development Department
Parks and Recreation Commission
Public Works Department

- Implementing Agency

Community Development Department

- Target Dates Start: January 1988
Complete: January 1989

ESTIMATED COSTS PER YEAR

Person Hours/Printing Dollars	Direct	Total	Funding
80/\$3,600	\$1,000	\$900	\$5,500
			Developer Fees

TRAILS, RECREATION AND SAFETY GUIDE

A subcommittee to the Parks and Recreation Commission will oversee the publication of a trails, recreation and safety guide for the use and enjoyment of parks and open space within the City of Folsom. Publication of the Guide may be accomplished in coordination with local civic groups or a local college or university as a student project.

IMPLEMENTS: GOAL 27 - POLICY 27.1A
GOAL 29 - POLICY 29.6

- Resource Groups/Agencies/Organizations

Sacramento County Department of
Parks and Recreation
State of California Department of
Parks and Recreation
California State University, Sacramento
University of California, Davis
Local Community Colleges
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
U.S. Bureau of Reclamation
State Reclamation Board
State Department of Resources, Divis
of Mines and Geology
Sacramento County General Services

- Responsible Agencies

Park and Recreation Commission
Community Development Department
Public Works Department
City Fire Department

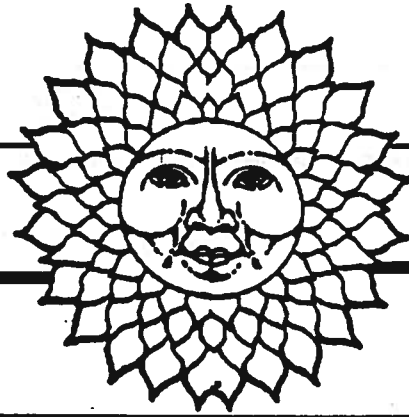
- Implementing Agency

Park and Recreation Commission

- Target Dates Start: March 1989
Complete: August 1989

ESTIMATED COSTS PER YEAR

Person Hours/ Printing Dollars	Direct	Total	Funding
100/\$4,500	\$2,000	\$1,500	\$8,000
			Developer Fees, Grant Funds



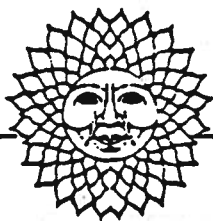
32.0
AIR QUALITY
ELEMENT

Prepared For The City of Folsom
Community Development Department

By

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October 31, 1988



AIR QUALITY

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
32.1 INTRODUCTION	2
32.1.1 State Policy and Authorization	2
32.1.2 Related State and Federal Regulations	2
32.1.3 Relationship to the General Plan	2
32.2 SETTING	2
32.3 NATIONAL AND STATE AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS	
32.4 AIR QUALITY ELEMENT GOALS AND POLICIES	8
32.5 RELATED GOALS AND POLICIES	9
32.6 IMPLEMENTATION	10

AIR QUALITY

32.1 INTRODUCTION

The Air Quality Element of the General Plan establishes the policies and programs available to the City that are intended to assist in the reduction of emission sources and enhancement of air quality within the City. This Element also emphasizes cooperation among the various jurisdictions involved in regional air quality improvement efforts.

Supporting data can be found in the Technical Appendices.

32.1.1 STATE POLICY AND AUTHORIZATION

The Air Quality Element is an Optional Element of the General Plan.

32.1.2 RELATED STATE AND FEDERAL REGULATIONS

Legislative efforts to control air pollution sources and enhance air quality are present at both federal and state levels. The California Air Resources Board (CARB) was created in 1968, and the Federal Air Quality Act was enacted in 1977. Each has established federal and state air quality standards for a variety of pollutants.

32.1.3 RELATIONSHIP TO THE GENERAL PLAN

The Air Quality Element of the General Plan is most related to the Circulation Element and the Land Use Element. Its relationship to the Circulation and Land Use Elements is direct, in that the implementation of portions of those Elements may directly impact air quality.

32.2 SETTING

Meteorological Setting.

This section provides a general description of the climatological and meteorological characteristics of the Folsom/Sacramento area.

The climate of the Sacramento Valley is characterized by hot, dry summers and cool, rainy winters. California is situated on the east

side of the prevailing Eastern Pacific high pressure cell which lies over the northeastern Pacific Ocean between Hawaii and the southwestern United States. This high pressure area, characterized by dry, subsiding air and generally fair weather, is strongest during the summer. In the winter, the high pressure cell moves southward and intermittently exerts its influence over California.

Temperatures in the Sacramento/Folsom area exhibit relatively large seasonal and daily variations which are typical of inland locations. Table 32-1 shows mean maximum and minimum temperatures during winter and summer for Sacramento (downtown) and Placerville (no long-term surface temperature data is available for Folsom). As expected, Placerville which lies in the Sierra foothills at an elevation of approximately 2,000 feet, exhibits slightly lower surface temperatures than Sacramento (20 feet). Folsom, which lies between these sites, experiences similar temperatures.

TABLE 32-1
MEAN MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM
TEMPERATURES
IN THE FOLSOM AREA

	MAXIMUM	MINIMUM
January: Sacramento	54o	40o
Placerville	58o	24o
July: Sacramento	94o	59o
Placerville	92o	55o

SOURCE: California Climatological Data (1985). National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Volume 89.

Due to the winter storm systems, most of the precipitation in the Sacramento/Folsom area occurs during the winter months. Approximately 90 percent of the annual precipitation falls from November through April. Folsom (Represa) receives approximately 21 inches of precipitation annually. West of Folsom, annual

rainfall across the valley floor is quite uniform; Sacramento (downtown) averages nearly 18 inches per year. East of Folsom, the orographic (lifting of air) effects of the Sierras cause annual precipitation amounts to increase with elevation. Placerville experiences mean annual precipitation of 37 inches.

During the summer, the typical trajectory of air in Sacramento County flows northeastward from the Delta, then diverges either eastward into the Sierras or northward up the valley. In the winter, the intrusion of marine air into the valley is not as strong. Airflow throughout the Sacramento/Folsom region is generally directed northward (and slightly westward) toward Marysville and Chico where it converges with air flowing down the valley from the north. Figures 32-1 and 32-2 illustrate the prevailing regional airflow patterns.

During the summer of 1980, the CARB funded a comprehensive study of the origin and fate of air pollutants within the Sacramento Valley (Lehrman, 1981). In this field study, detailed meteorological measurements were taken and pollutant monitoring was conducted in conjunction with the release and tracking of a "tracer" gas. Several tracer releases were made, both in downtown Sacramento and northeast of Sacramento (Auburn Boulevard and Watt Avenue) to determine the fate of Sacramento emissions. These tests showed a variety of trajectories, ranging from eastward to northward. The data clearly indicate that during "typical" summertime conditions, the Sacramento emissions plume can often impact the Folsom area.

In summary, the meteorological conditions that exist in the Sacramento area are conducive to high ozone and carbon monoxide concentrations in Folsom.

During the winter, the combination of cool weather, atmospheric temperature inversions, and low wind speeds can contribute to high carbon monoxide concentrations in the vicinity of congested intersections. In the summer, the high temperatures and prevailing winds maximize the extent to which Folsom experiences high ozone levels caused by emissions occurring in the more heavily populated up-wind areas.

32.3 NATIONAL AND STATE AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS

National and State Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS), have been established for a variety of pollutants. The air quality standards are generally considered the definition of "clean air"; however, there has been considerable debate as to whether the levels of the national air quality standards have been appropriately established.

The "primary" national ambient air quality standards are those which are intended to prevent adverse health effects. For some pollutants, there are also more stringent "secondary" standards which are intended to prevent adverse "welfare" impacts, such as degraded visibility or agricultural damage. There is only one category of state air quality standards, with no distinction between health and welfare impacts. However, some state standards have been adopted exclusively based on health impacts (e.g., carbon monoxide), some exclusively based on "welfare" impacts (e.g., visibility), and some based on both health and welfare impacts (e.g., oxidant).

NAAQS have been established for six pollutants. They are:

- Ozone
- Carbon Monoxide
- Nitrogen Dioxide
- Sulfur Dioxide
- Suspended Particulate Matter
- Lead

In addition to these six pollutants, state air quality standards have also been established for sulfates, hydrogen sulfide, vinyl chloride, and visibility reducing particles.

All of the state and federal air quality standards are presented in Table 32-2. The maximum allowable concentrations of the various pollutants are listed, along with the specified averaging time over which the concentration is to be measured. As the table shows, the state standards are consistently more stringent than the federal standards.

The Clean Air Act provides that NA cannot be exceeded more than once each y

Areas which exceed the standard for a particular pollutant twice or more during a year are designated as non-attainment areas for that pollutant. (The only exceptions to the one exceedance allowances are standards which are based on an annual average concentration of a pollutant. For annual average standards, and exceedance in a single year's average results in a non-attainment designation.)

The non-attainment designation subjects an area to more stringent planning and control requirements. Once an area has been designated non-attainment for a pollutant, the area must show 12 consecutive calendar quarters without any exceedances in order to be redesignated as an attainment area. (The Folsom area is currently designated as non-attainment for ozone, carbon monoxide and suspended particulate matter.)

NOTES: REF. TABLE 32-2

1. California standards, other than carbon monoxide, sulfur dioxide (one hour), nitrogen dioxide and particulate matter - PM10, are values that are not to be equaled or exceeded. The carbon monoxide, sulfur dioxide (one hour), nitrogen dioxide and particulate matter - PM10 standards are not to be exceeded.
2. National standards, other than ozone and those based on annual averages or annual geometric means, as not to be exceeded more than once a year. The ozone standard is attained when the expected number of days per calendar year with maximum hourly average concentrations above the standard is equal to or less than one.
3. Concentration expressed first in units in which it was promulgated. Equivalent units given in parenthesis are based upon a reference temperature of 25°C and a reference pressure of 760 mm of mercury. All measurements of air quality are to be corrected to a reference temperature of 25°C and a reference pressure of 760 mm of mercury (1,013.2 millibar); ppm in this table refers to ppm by volume, or micromoles of pollutant per mole of gas.
4. Any equivalent procedure which can be shown to the satisfaction of the Air Resources Board to give equivalent results at or near the level of the air quality standard may be used.
5. National Primary Standards: The levels of air quality necessary, with an adequate margin of safety to protect the public health. Each State must attain the primary standards no later than three years after the State's implementation plan is approved by EPA.
6. National Secondary Standards: The levels of air quality necessary to protect the public welfare from any known or anticipated adverse effects of a pollutant. Each State must attain the secondary standards within a "reasonable time" after the implementation plan is approved by EPA.
7. Reference method as described by EPA. An "equivalent method" of measurement may be used but must have a "consistent relationship to the reference method" and must be approved by EPA.
8. Prevailing visibility is defined as the greatest visibility which is attained or surpassed around at least half of the horizon circle, but not necessarily in continuous sectors.
9. At locations where the State standards for oxidant and/or suspended particulate matter are violated. National standards apply elsewhere.
10. Measured as ozone.

ARB Fact Sheet 38 (Revised 8/86).

TABLE 32-2

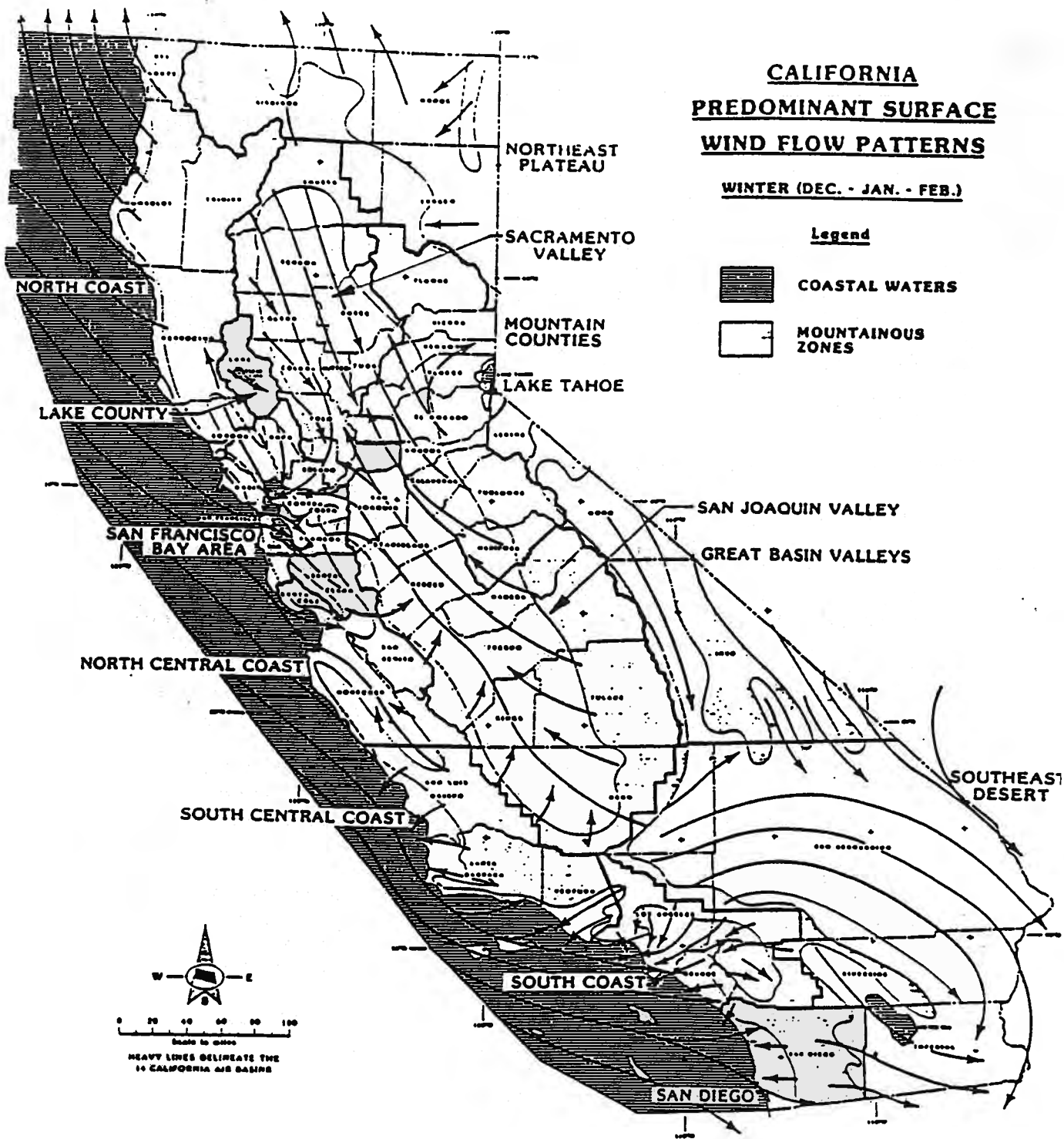


FIGURE 32-1

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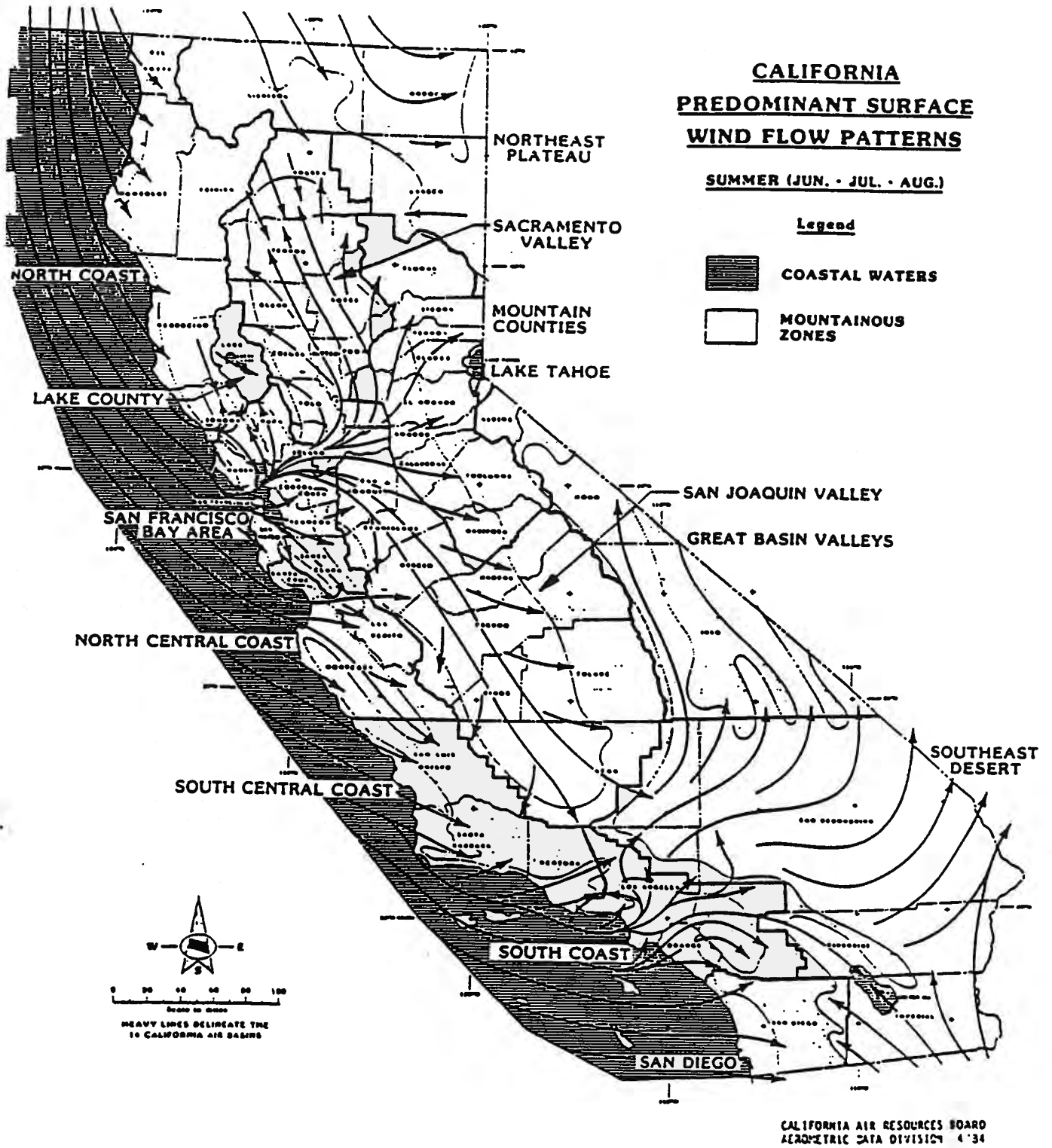


FIGURE 32-2
Ambient Air Quality Standards

Pollutant	Averaging Time	California Standards ¹		National Standards ²		
		Concentration ³	Method ⁴	Primary ^{3,5}	Secondary ^{3,4}	Method ⁷
Oxidant ¹⁰	1 Hour	0.10 ppm (200 ug/m ³)	Ultraviolet Photometry	.	.	.
Ozone	1 Hour	.	.	0.12 ppm (235 ug/m ³)	Same as Primary Std.	Ethylene Chemiluminescence
Carbon Monoxide	8 Hour	9.0 ppm (10 mg/m ³)	Non-dispersive Infrared Spectroscopy (NDF)	9.0 ppm (10 mg/m ³)	Same as Primary Standards	Non-dispersive Infrared Spectroscopy (NDF)
	1 Hour	20 ppm (23 mg/m ³)		35 ppm (40 mg/m ³)		
Nitrogen Dioxide	Annual Average	.	Gas Phase Chemilumi- nescence	100 ug/m ³ (0.05 ppm)	Same as Primary Std.	Gas Phase Chemiluminescence
	1 Hour	0.25 ppm (470 ug/m ³)		.		
Sulfur Dioxide	Annual Average	.	Ultraviolet Fluorescence	80 ug/m ³ (0.03 ppm)	.	Pentacarbonyl
	24 Hour	0.05 ppm (131 ug/m ³)		365 ug/m ³ (0.14 ppm)	.	
	3 Hour	.		.	1300 ug/m ³ (0.5 ppm)	
	1 Hour	0.25 ppm (535 ug/m ³)		.	.	
Suspended Particulate Matter (PM ₁₀)	Annual Geometric Mean	30 ug/m ³	Size Selective Inlet High Volume Sampler	.	.	.
	24 Hour	50 ug/m ³		.	.	.
Suspended Particulate Matter	Annual Geometric Mean	.	.	75 ug/m ³	60 ug/m ³	High Volume Sampling
	24 Hour	.		280 ug/m ³	150 ug/m ³	
Sulfates	24 Hour	25 ug/m ³	Turbidimetric Barium Sulfate	.	.	.
Lead	30 day Average	1.5 ug/m ³	Atomic Absorption	.	.	Atomic Absorption
	Calendar Quarter	.		1.5 ug/m ³	Same as Primary Std.	
Hydrogen Sulfide	1 Hour	0.03 ppm (42 ug/m ³)	Cadmium Hyd- rosulfide STRectan	.	.	.
Vinyl Chloride (chloroethene)	24 Hour	0.010 ppm (28 ug/m ³)	Tedlar Bag Collection, Gas Chromatography	.	.	.
Visibility Reducing Particulates	1 observation	In sufficient amount to reduce the prevailing visibility ⁶ to less than 10 miles when the relative humidity is less than 70 %.		.	.	.
Applicable Only in the Lake Tahoe Air Basin						
Carbon Monoxide	8 hour	6 ppm (7 mg/m ³)	NOR	.	.	.
Visibility Reducing Particulates	1 observation	In sufficient amount to reduce the prevailing visibility ⁶ to less than 30 miles when the relative humidity is less than 70%.		.	.	.